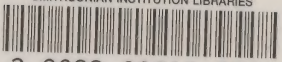


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**HERBARIUM
AMBOINENSE,**

QUOD

CONSENS. EXPERIENT. FACULT. MEDICÆ
IN REGIA ACADEMIA UPSALIENSI,

SUB PRÆSIDIO

VIRI NOBILISSIMI ATQUE EXPERIENTISSIMI,

**DN. DOCT. CAROLI
LINNÆI,**

S:Æ R:Æ M:ITIS ARCHIATRI, MED. ET BOT. PROFESS.,
REG. ET ORD. ACAD. IMPER. MONSPEL. STOCKH.
UPSAL. BEROL. TOL. ET LONDIN. SOCH,

Nec non

EQUITIS AURATI DE STELLA POLARI.

PUBLICO EXAMINI SUBMITTIT,

ALUMNUS REGIUS

OLAVUS STICKMAN,

SMOLANDUS.

IN AUDITORIO CAR. MAJORI D. XI. MAJI,
ANNO MDCCLIV.

H. A. M. S.

UPSALIZÆ, Exc. L. M. HÖJER, Reg. Acad. Typ.

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VIRO Admod. Reverendo Præclarissimoque
Dn. Mag. MAGNO GISLOU,
PASTORI in Asehnæga & Kiellerydh, vigilantissimo.

Spektatissimo DOMINO,
MAGNO QWAST PETERSSON,
CIVI & MERCATORI apud Stockholm.
prudentissimo.

Prudentissimo DOMINO,
CHRIST. QWAST PETERSSON,
CIVI & MERCATORI apud Holm.
Spektatissimo.

Consanguineis necessitudinisque vinculo junctis,
PATRONIS & FAUTORIBUS,
nullo non tempore, suspiciendis.

Hoc primum qualecunque Specimen Academicum, cum
voto omnigenæ felicitatis, inque ulteriorem suam
commendationem dicatum esse voluit, debuit,

**Nobilissimi, Præclarissimi & Spektatissimorum
NOMINUM VESTRORUM**

cultor observantissimus,
OLAVUS STICKMAN.

Dem Edlen und Hochgeachteten Herrn Apotheker
zu Upsala,

Herrn DANIEL WILH.
BÖTTIGER,

Die sonderbare Gunst und Gewogenheit / so ich in Ew.
Edlen geehrttem Hause unter der Zeit, daß Dero Kin-
der meiner Aufsichtung und Handleitung anvertrauet gewesen /
zu genießen die Ehre gehabt / bin ich um so viel mehr mit größte-
ster Ehrerbietlichkeit zu erkennen schuldig / als ich diese Dero Ge-
neigtheit in ganze drittehalb Jahren verspüret habe: Und weil
ich zu der Zeit vermerkte / daß Ew. Edlen ein sehr großer Liebha-
ber der Natur-Wissenschaft war / so schmeichelte ich mich auch
mit der Hoffnung / daß diese von weit entfernten Orten gehol-
te Kräuter um so viel mehr Ew. Edlen gefallen werden / weil
ich in dieser meiner *Academischen Disputation* dieselben nach ih-
rer inneren Beschaffenheit und natürlichen Lage einzutheilen und
zu benennen mich bemühet habe. Ew. Edlen belieben deswegen
diese meine Erndte mit eben derselben Gewogenheit aufzuneh-
men / mit welcher Sie beständig meine Person / unter der Zeit /
daß ich in Dero Hause zu seyn die Ehre gehabt / bewürdiget
haben. Ich bekomme alsden Gelegenheit so wohl jetzt als im-
mer fernerhin mein dankbares Gemüth / als ein überzeugend
Merkmahl beides der empfangenen Wohlthaten / und meiner
davor schuldigen Hochachtung öffentlich an den Tag zu legen.
Der Himmel erhalte Ew. Edlen bey langem Leben und beständi-
gem Wohlergehen zu Dero lieben Anverwandten größter
Freude / der Nothleidenden Hülffe / und meinem innigsten
Vergnügen. In welchem Wunsch ich mit aller Hochachtung
und Ehrerbietlichkeit die Ehre habe zu seyn /

Edler und Hochgeachteter Herr Apotheker,
Ew. Edlen

Demüthigster Diener /
OLOF STICKMAN.

Till Herr AUCTOREN.

A mnen, att arbeta uti, till ett Lands wäl och des Inbyggares förmon, äro snart sagt, oräkneliga. Lyckelig derföre den medlem uti samhället, som så wissigen lärt använda ungdoms åren, att han, uti de tilltagande, kan, med sitt arbete, tjäna sitt Fosterland, gagna sina medbröder i Allmänheten, fagna sina Wänner, och derigenom förtjäna egen både heder och fördel. Att J, min Wän, till Allmänhetens wäl, med Edre jämnårige både uti wisdom och naturens känning redan begynnen wisa prof af, att kunna täfä om heders belöningar, är så mycket berömeligare, som J, uti späda åren, sjelf måst fakna den wård, Moders ans med sig hafwer; och des ej allena, utan ock uti tillwäxts åren, afwen den ömhet, Eder egen ungdoms skjötsel äskade utaf en huld Fader.

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Eder

Så uprictige Wän,
som närskylde Frände.

ZACH. N. LIUNGDAHL



D. D.

§. I.



Exeunte præcedenti seculo, detectis plerisque in Europa plantis, summum fastigium attigisse, Rem Herbariam plurimis visum fuit; ac vero eo ipso tempore curiosorum industria demum *INDIAS* penetravit, quo ipso novus orbis plantarum, priori longe amplior, Botanicorum imperio subiectus fuit.

Vastissimi plantarum exercitus ex diffitis hisce oris in Europam allati, constabant maximam partem plantis exsiccatis, quibus præ reliquis *Plukenetius* famam & auctoritatem, nunquam morituram, sibi comparavit.

Quum vero non facile aliis, quam rudi plebsculæ nautarum, Indias adire licuit, corrasæ fuere plantæ, quæ in ora maritima sese primo intuitu sistebant, sæpe absque floribus & fructu, unde factum, ut imperfecta specimina *sicca*, absque selectu collecta, Botanicorum pomceria auxerint.

Non cuivis enim contingit adire has terras, nec omnibus volupe est longinquum iter suscipere; navigatio enim inter procellas periculosa, mutationes climatum, plurimum annorum commoratio inter barbaras gentes in

A

caussa

caussa fuere, quod pauci Botanici, immo paucissimi pulcherrimos flores tanti emere voluerint. Eo itaque majori laude & honore cumulandi sunt *Peregrinatores Botanici*, qui ejusmodi pericula flocci habuere, quo nobis uberiorem reddidere rarissimarum plantarum Indicarum notitiam, dum easdem vivas, in solo natali, colligere, intueri & describere non grave duxerint; inter quos primo loco nominandi: HERMANNUS, qui *Caput bonæ spei & Zeylonam*; SLOANE, qui *Jamaicam*; BANISTER *Virginiam*; KÆMPFERUS *Japoniam*; PLUMIERUS *Galliam æquinoctialem*; RHEEDE *Malabariam*; RUMPHIUS *Amboinam*; & inter recentiores, FEVILLEUS, qui *Peruviam*; KALMIUS *Canadam*; HASSELQUIST *Palestinam*; OSBECK *Chinam*; MYLIUS *Carolinam*; ADANSON *Africam*; LÖFLING *Americam australem*, ut reliquos taceam, adiere.

§. II.

INDIA orientalis dividitur in *Indiam veterem & aquosam*.

VETUS india est vel india INTRA GANGEM: *Indeflana*, vel EXTRA GANGEM ab orientali Gangis parte usque ad mare Benghalense: *Aracana, Malacca, Siana, Cambodia*.

AQUOSA india comprehendit ceteros indię tractus ad partem australem & orientalem *Malaccæ*; hæc incipit a *Sumatra* per *Javam*, insulas *Moluccas & Philippinas*. In extrema hac india tria sunt imperia: *AMBOINA, MALACCA, BANDA*. Plantas hujus Indię aquosæ Rumphius collegit, examinavit & exhibuit.

§. III.

RUMPHIUS (Georgius Evarhardus) *Medicinæ Doctor, natione Hanavensis, Mercator senior & in Amboina Consul,*

Consul, Naturæ curiosorum Plinius indicus, in orbe erudito adeo celebris est, ut ejus historiam & vitam heic enarrare supervacaneum foret. Hic in Amboina vixit, ut ipse testatur, per totos quadraginta duos annos, multaque passus non modo Rei familiaris, sed ipsius sanitatis discrimina. Amisit enim hic non tantum carissimam conjugem Susannam cum duobus liberis, sub horrendo terræ motu, qui Amboinam quassabat anno 1674, die 17 Febr. stylo novo, verum etiam sub ardenti siccio, indefessus plantas inquirens, cataractam contraxit, qua reliquis viginti quinque annis, quibus dein in India vixit, oculis privatus in densissimis tenebris senectutem transigere coactus, usque dum circa annum 1706, natus 69 annos, esse desiit. Nullus indefesso magis studio atque diligentia Indiæ Gazophylacia naturæ perquisivit, cujus rei luculentissimum testimonium exstat *MUSEUM AMBOINENSE*, quod in *Conchiliorum* historia reliquis omnibus, quæ de *Ostæo* dermatibus prodire, longe palmam præripuit.

Plantas itidem Indiæ aquosæ infinita diligentia investigavit, conquirit, descripsit & delineavit, cum earum Nominibus, Locis, Ufu & Viribus, tam medicis, quam œconomicis; quæcunque de plantis audivit, vidit, aut indagavit, indefessus auctor. semper candide, modeste, nulli gravis, scincere notavit, & in *HERBARIO* suo *AMBOINENSI* exposuit.

§. IV.

BURMANNUS (Johannes) *Medicinæ Doctor*, in *horto Amstelodamensi Botanices Professor*, naturæ curiosorum *Socius*, Orbem Botanicum non uno documento sibi obstrictum reddidit. Hic vastissima quotidie per populosissimam urbem Amstelodamensem obrutus praxi clinica, vix ullam elabi finit horulam, quin scientiam Botanices suis curis & laboribus splendide locupletet. Vir amplissi-

mus ab interitu vindicavit & illustravit *Hermannii* plantas posthumas *Zeylanicas* in *MUSEO ZEYLANICO*, idem plantas rarissimas *Capitis bonæ spei* nitidissimis descriptionibus & figuris cum Rei herbariæ cultoribus communicavit, in *DECADIBUS PLANTARUM AFRICANARUM*; illè etiam *RUMPHII HERBARIUM AMBOINENSE*, in domo societatis Indiæ Orientalis Amstelodami per 30 annos alte sepultum, blattis tineisque certans investigavit, eruit, & suis observationibus & synonymis illustravit ac publice edidit, quod alioquin vix ac ne vix quidem unquam lucem adspexisset.

§. V.

Sic prodiit *RUMPHII HERBARIUM AMBOINENSE* complectens plantas, quæ in Amboina & adjacentibus insulis reperiuntur, Amstelodami ab anno 1741 ad annum 1750, in folio, Latine & Belgice. Volum. VI comprehensum.

In hoc opere proposuit semper laudandus Auctor circiter mille plantas Indicas, easque *Figuris* 966 illustravit.

Inter has plantas, nullas observamus Europæas, sed *exoticas* omnes.

Ex hisce pleræque sunt *Arbores* aut *Frutices*, paucissimæ autem *Herbaceæ*, quum in India non hyemes plantas quotannis destruant, uti apud nos in Europa, ubi plures sunt herbæ quam arbores.

Arbores hæ facile omnes sunt *Sempervirentes*, in cunctis Indiæ locis, circa æquatorem sitis, excepta *Arbore rediciva* (Vol. 3. t. 104.) quæ unica, sub finem pluviosorum mensium, folia dimittit, & post mensis spatium nova regerminat fronde; quod incolis hisce, uti Europæis adfvetum, mirum videtur, arborem sine foliis vivere posse.

Sylvæ intertextæ sunt plurimis fruticibus scandentibus, qui arbores adscendunt, & ex arbore in arborem migrant longissimo itinere, quibus ita connectuntur summitates & paniculæ arborum, ut cæsis caudicibus, non cadant;

cadant; Sic numerosissimi *Calami* funes hamulos saepe ad longitudinem nongentorum pedum e singula sua fronde emittunt, sylvasque sic connectunt, ut plane impervia evadant.

Hæc arborum sempervirentium concatenatio facit, ut sylvæ neque exuri, neque dissecari queant, quo campi aperiantur & Tigrides aliæque ferae expellantur, quæ in collis saepe summam cladem inferunt.

GENERA quam plurima in hoc opere occurrunt rarissima, hodie obscura, simulque amplissima, satis scite expressa; in

Vol. 1. *PALMARUM* historia egregia.

Vol. 2. *CANARII* species & *Citri* varietates.

Vol. 3. *RHIZOPHORÆ* XVI & *FICUS* XIII Species.

Vol. 4. *PANDARI* plurimi.

Vol. 5. *CALAMI* numerosi & *DIOSCOREÆ* varia.

Vol. 6. *EPIDENDRA* & *GLOBBÆ* pulcherrimæ.

Plurima in hoc opere occurrunt dignissima & vere stupenda e. gr.

DIOSCOREÆ (V. t. 122.) radix contortuplicata, serpenti adeo similis, ut quivis facile primo intuitu exhorresceret & extimesceret serpentem vivum.

HERNANDIA (II. t. 85) cujus truncus intus inhabitatur plerumque ea copia Formicarum, ut vix aliquis arborem propius accedere, multo minus eandem obtruncare audeat.

EPIDENDRUM (VI. p. 120.) cujus bulbus in magnitudinem rapi excrescit, ut Formicis commodamulam & domicilium præbeat.

SOPHORA heptaphylla seu *Anticholerica* (IV. 22.) cujus usus specificus in Cholera, Pleuritide, Colica, Dysuria.

SCITAMINA quæ comprehendunt *Galangam*, *Zedairiam*, *Zingiberem*, *Zerumbet*, & affines, pulchre illustrata reperiuntur (Tom. V:to), quamvis nondum sufficienter explicata, FU.

FUCUS natans (VI. p. 188.) ejusque migrationes variae, ab eo tempore quo in terras adire inceperint Europæi, memoria dignissime, ut cetera taceam.

Cum pretiosissimum opus ad oras nostras nondum pervenerat, cum D. D. Præses *Species* suas *plantarum* edidit, factum, ut hujus *Synonyma*, quæ maxime illustrarent plantas indiæ rarissimas non potuerint assumi, proinde operam meam non displicituram fore Botanicis crediderim, dum *plantas Rumphii* cum D. ni Præsidis Herbario contuli, ut *Synonyma* eruerem & connecterem. Acquiescere debui in hoc opusculo plantis evidentissimis, multasque seponere, cum Auctor non beneficio Seculi, quo vixerat, noverat partes minutissimas fructificationis describere & delineare, in quo solum cedit Horti Malabarici Auctoribus.

TOMUS I.

TAB.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. 2 3. Calappa. | <i>Cocos nucifera.</i> |
| 4. Pinanga. | <i>Areca Catechu.</i> |
| 5. 6. 7. Pinanga <i>sylvestris.</i> | |
| 8. Saribus. | <i>Corypha umbraculifera.</i> |
| 9. Licuala. | |
| 10. Lontarus <i>domestica.</i> | <i>Borassus flabellifer (a).</i> |
| 11. Lontarus <i>sylvestris.</i> | |
| 12. Lontarus <i>altera.</i> | |
| 13. Saguerus. | |
| 14. Sagvaster <i>major.</i> | <i>Caryota urens.</i> |
| 15. Sagvaster <i>minor.</i> | |
| 16. Nypa. | |
| 17. Sagus <i>(b).</i> | |
| 19. Sagus <i>filaris.</i> | |
| 20. 23. Olus <i>calappoides.</i> | <i>Cycas circinalis.</i> |

25. 26 Man-

(a) E lacrymis conficitur Saccharum. (b) Hæc arbor est genuina
e qua Sagu esculentum conficitur teste Auctore.

25. 26. *Manga domestica.* Mangitera indica.
 27. *Manga sylvestris.*
 28. *Manga foetida.*
 29. Durio.
 30. *Soccus arb. major.* Nanca H. M. 3. t. 26.
 31. *Soccus arb. minor.* Anjeli H. M. 3. t. 32.
 32. *Soccus granosus.*
 33. *Soccus granosus.*
 34. *Soccus sylvestris.*
 35. *Prunum stellatum.* Averrhoa Carambola.
 36. *Blimbingum teres.* Averrhoa Bilimbi.
 37. *Jambosa domestica.* Eugenia.
 38. *Jambosa nigra.* Eugenia malaccensis.
Jambosa aquea. Eugenia racemosa.
 39. *Jambosa sylv. alba.* Eugenia Jambos.
 40. *Jambosa sylv. parvifol.* Blatti H. M. 3. t. 40.
 41. *Jambosa ceramica.*
 42. *Jambolana.* Jambolifera pedunculata?
 43. *Mangostana.* Garcinia Mangostana foliis ovatis, pedunculis unifloris.
 44. *Mangostana celebica.* Garcinia celebica foliis lanceolatis, pedunculis trifloris.
 45. *Anona.* Annona reticulata.
 46. *Anona tuberosa.* Annona squamosa?
 47. *Cujavus domestica.* Psidium Guajana pedunculis (unifloris).
 48. *Cujavus agrestis.* Psidium Cujavus pedunculis (trifloris).
 49. *Cujavillus.*
 50. 51. *Papaja.* Carica Papaja.
 54. *Lansium.* Neli-pouli. H. M. 3. t. 47. 48?
 55. 56. *Lansium sylvestre.*
 57. *Custambium.* Pongu H. M. 4. t. 35?
 58. *Pomum draconum.*
 59. *Pom. drac. sylvestre.*

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 60. Condondum. | Chrysobalanus Icaco. |
| 61. Condondum malacc. | |
| 62. Cynomorium. | Cynometra cauliflora. |
| 63. Cynomorium sylvestre. | Cynometra ramiflora. |
| 64. Sandoricum. | |
| 65. Gajanus. | |
| 66. Atunus. | |
| 67. Vidoricum. | Strychnos Caniram H. M. 1. 37. |
| 68. Catappa. | Adamaram H. M. 4. t. 3. 4. |
| 69. Cassuvium. | Anacardium occidentale. |
| 70. Cassuvium sylvestre. | |
| 71. 72. Gnemon domestica. | Mala-Elengi H. M. 5. t. 55. |
| 73. Gnemon sylvestris. | Mail-Kombi H. M. 5. t. t. 55. |
| 74. Morunga. | Guilandi Moringa. |
| 76. Turia. | Robina grandiflora. |
| 77. Teeri-mera. | |
| 78. Olus album. | Bam. Maenja H. M. 5. t. 58. |
| 79. Olus alb. insulare. | |
| Sojar volubilis. | Plukenetia volubilis. |
| 80. Eriophorus javana. | Bombax pentandrum. |
| 81. Bilacus. | Crataeva Marmelos. |
| 82. Bilacus taurinus. | Crataeva Tapia? |

TOMUS II.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. 2. 3. Caryophyllum. | Caryophyllus aromaticus. |
| 4. Nux Myristica. | Myristica. |
| 5. Nux Myristica mas. | Panom-palka. H. M. 4. t. 5. |
| 6. Palala secunda. | |
| 7. 9. Palala tertia. | |
| Agallochum. | |
| 10. Agalloch. secundarium. | |
| Agalloch. spurium. | |
| Lignum moschatum. | |
| 11. Sandalum. | Santalum album. |
| Sandalum rubr. | |

12. *Pseudosandal amboinense. Arb. mirabili umbella.*
Lignum papuanum.
 13. *Caju Galedupa.* Connarus?
Cortex Oninius.
 14. *Cortex caryophylloides.* Laurus Culitlawan.
Sindoc.
 15. *Lauraster amboinensis.* Laurus.
 16. 17. *Arbor alba.* Myrtus *Leucadendra, bac-*
 18. *Myrtus amboinensis.* *cis sessilibus urceo-*
 19. *Pigmentaria.* Bixa *Orellana. latis, foliis*
 20. *Alliaria.* *lanceolatis.*
 21. *Cassia fistula.* Cassia *fistula.*
 22. *Cassia fist. sylvestr.* Cassia.
 23. *Tamarindus.* Tamarindus *indica.*
 24. *Malum Granatum.* Punica *Granatum.*
 24. 2; 26. 1, 3; 27. 28; 29; 30; 33; 35. Citrus *Aurantium.*
 25; 26; 2; 34. Citrus *Medica.*
 36. *Malum indicum.* Rhamnus *Fajuba.*
 37. *Vidara litorea.* Rhamnus *Napeca?*
 38. *Lignum colubrinum.* Strychnos.
 39. *Radix deipare.* Gmelina *asiatica?*
 40. *Radix deipar. spuria.*
 41. *Rex amaranis.* Ophioxylon *serpentinum.*
 42. *Anisum moluccanum.* Umbellata.
 43. *Anisifolium.* Schinus *Limonia.*
Saponaria.
 44. *Pharmacum jagueri.*
Capraria.
 45. 46. *Songium.* Dillenia *indica.*
 47. *Canarium vulgare.*
 48. *Canarium Zephyrinum.*
 49. *Canarium sylvestre.*
 50. 51. *Canarium odoriferum.*

52. 53. *Dammara nigra* (c).
 54. *Canarium minimum*.
 55. *Canarium decumanum*.
 56. *Dammara zelanica*.
 57. *Dammara alba*.
 Dammara celebica.
 58. *Camirium*.
 59. *Pangium*.
 60. *Fructus musculiformis*.
 61. *Ampacus latifolius*.
 62. *Ampacus angustifolius*.
 63. *Flos cuspidum*. *Mimusops Elengi*.
 64. *Tanionus litorea*.
 65. *Cananga*. *Uvaria*.
 66. *Cananga sylvestris*. *Uvaria zeylanica*.
 67. *Sampacca*. *Michelia Champaca*.
 68. *Sampacca sylvestris*.
 69. *Arbor violaria*. *Magnolia*.
 70. *Lingoum*. *Pterocarpus*. *Fl. Zeyl* 417.
 71. *Bintangor maritimum*. *Calophyllum Inophyllum*.
 72. *Bintangor sylvestris*. *Calophyllum Calaba*.
 73. *Novella*. *Hibiscus tiliaceus*.
 74. *Novella litorea*. *Hibiscus populneus*.
 75. *Novella nigra*. *Cordia Sebestena*.
 76. *Gelala litorea*. *Erythrina Corallodendr*.
 77. *Gelala alba*. *Erythrina variegata*.
 78. *Gelala aquatica*.
 79. 80. *Arbor excecans*. *Dioica triandra tricoeca*.
 81. *Arbor lactaria*. *Cerbera Manghas*.
 82. *Lignum scholare*. *Pala H. M. i. t.* 46.
 83. *Arbor pingvis*.
 84. *Lactaria fatubris*.

86. Ar-

(c) *Canarium* est distinctum genus. Cal. 2, fidus. Petala 6. Stam.
 5. Stylis cylindricis capitatus. Drupa sicca; Nucleus subtrigonus.

85. Arbor regis. *Hernandia sonora?* (*sed fructus alienus.*)
 86. Arbor vernicis.
 87. Arbor toxicaria.

TOMUS III.

1. Ebenus.
 2. Ebenus *moluca*.
 3. Ebenus *alba*.
 4. 5. Arbor *nigra*. *Uvaria zeylanica?*
 6. Hebenaster. *Diospyros*.
 7. *Metrosideros vera*. *Myrtus*.
 8. *Metrosider. macassarens.* *Mimusops Kauki?* *Manilkara*
 10. *Metrosider. amboinens.* *Cassia*. *ra H.M. 4 t. 25.*
 11. *Metrosideros mouluca*.
 12. *Metrosideros*.
 13. *Metrosideros spuria*. *Ochna Fabotapita*.
 14. *Cofassus*.
 15. *Cofassus citrina*.
 16. 17. *Dabanus*.
 18. *Jatus*. *Theca H. M. 4 t. 27.*
 19. *Samama*. *Cephalanthus?* *Katoe-Thaca*
 20. *Tittius*. *H.M. 3. t. 33.*
 Tittius litorea.
 21. 22. *Sicchius*.
 23. *Ulassium*.
 24. *Laharus*.
 25. *Neffatus*.
 Morfalla.
 26. *Lignum emanum*.
 27. *Corius*.
 28. *Lignum murinum*. *Mimosa*.
 29. *Carbonaria*.
 Carbonaria altera.
 30. *Lignum corneum*. *Garcinia?*
 B 2 31. *Man-*

31. *Mangium sylvestre.* Mangifera,
 32. *Folium acid. majus.*
 33. *Folium acidum min.*
 Lignum salus minus.
 34. Ulet.
 35. *Lignum curinum.*
 36. 37. *Sirii folia.*
 38. Arupa.
 39. Surenus.
 40. 42. *Machillus.* Laurus.
 43. 44. *Lignum lev.* Laurus.
 45. *Lignum leve alterum.* Laurus.
 46. *Lignum equinum.* Bignonia. *Nür-pongellion.* H. M. 6.
 47. 48. *Arbor rubra 1.* Myrtus. t. 29.
 Arb. rub. reliquæ. Myrtus.
 49. *Arb. facum major.*
 50. *Caju Lape Lape.*
 51. *Arbor facum minor.*
 52. *Perticaria ferrea.* Myrtus.
 53. *Jambosa litorea.* Eugenia.
 54. *Arbor noctis.*
 55. Boncalus. *Cephalanthus orientalis.*
 56. *Quercus moluccam.* *Quercus Molucca.*
 57. *Casaarina litorea (d)*
 59. *Arbor nuda.*
 60. Pulaffarius.
 61. 62. *Granatum litoreum.*
 63. *Atinus litorea.*
 64. *Lignum clavorum.* *Tsierou-ponna.* H. M. 4. t. 30?
 65. 66. *Arbor palorum.* Burm.
 67. *Vertifolia.*
 68. *Mangium cellum.* *Rhizophora gymnorhiza.*
 69. *Mangium minus.* *Rhizo. hora cylindrica.*

70. Man-

(d) Genere proprii, singularis arbor, Equiseti Structura.

70. Mangium *digitatum*.
 71. 72. Mangium *candelarium*. Rhizophora *Mangle*.
 73. 75. Mangium *caseolare*. Rhizophora *caseolaris*, fo-
liis ovatis obtusis, floribus solitariis.
fructibus orbiculatis depressis mucronatis.
 76. Mangium *album*. Rhizophora.
 77. Mangium *corniculatum*. Rhizophora *corniculata*, fo-
liis ovatis, floribus confertis, pedunculis
bifloris, fructibus arcuatis acuminatis.
 78. Mangium *caryophylloides*. Rhizophora.
 79. Mangium *ferreum*. Rhizophora.
 80. Arbor *versicolor*.
 81. Mangium *montanum*. Rhizophora.
 82. Umbraculum *maris*. Rhizophora.
 83. Mangium *floridum*. Rhizophora.
 84. Varinga *latifolia*. Ficus *racemosa*.
 85. 86. Varinga *repens*. Ficus *pumila*.
 87. 88. Grossularia *domestica*. Ficus *indica*.
 89. Grossularia *sylvestris*. Ficus.
 90. Varinga *parvifolia*. Ficus.
 91. 92. Arbor *concolorum*. Ficus *religiosa*.
 93. Caprificus *amboinensis*. Ficus *benghalensis*.
 Caprificus *chartaria*.
 94. Caprificus *aspera*. Ficus *Teregam H. M. 3. t. 60?*
 95. Caprificus *viridis*. Ficus *Peru Tereg. H. M. 3. t. 61?*
 96. Ficus *septica*. Ficus *Hondir-Alou. H. M. 3. t. 59*
 97. Arbor *glutinosa*. Cordia *Myxa*.
 98. Bancudus *angustifolia*.
 99. Bancudus *latifolia*. Morinda *citrifolia*.
 100. Arbor *aluminosa*.
 101. Ganitrus. Eleocarpus *serrata*.
 102. Ganitrum *oblongum*.
 103. Lignum *momentaneum*.
 104. Arbor *rediviva*.
 105. Fructus *Bobæ*.

106. Arbor *spiculatorum*.
 107. Clompanus *major*. Sterculia *fætida*.
 107. Clompanus *minor*. Sterculia *Balanghas*.
 108. Folium *mappæ*. Ricinus *Maappa, foliis peltatis integris*.
 109. Corallaria *parvifolia*. Adenanthera *pavonina, foliis utrinque glâbris*.
 111. 112. Clypearia *rubra*. Adenanthera *falcata, foliis subtus tomentosis*.
 113. Catti-marus.
 114. Butonica. Eugenia.
 115. Butonica *terrestris*. Eugenia *acutangula*.
 116. Butonica *sylvestris*. Eugenia *racemosa*.
 Olus *catappanicum*.
 117. Malaparius.
 118. Vidoricum.
 119. Restiaria *alba*. Bartramia?
 Restiaria *nigra*.
 120. Perticaria *tertia*.
 121. Tanarius *minor*. Ricinus *Tanarius, foliis peltatis repandis*.
 122. Tanarius *major*.
 123. Arbor *ovigera*. Hernandia *ovigera, foliis ovatis basi petiolatis*.
 124. Lanus.
 125. Palacca.
 126. Halecus *litorea*. Croton *aromaticum*.
 127. Halecus *terrestris*. Croton *lacciferum?*
 Clypearia *maritima*.
 128. Solulus *arbor*.
 129. Arbor *radulifera*.
 Folium *intinctus*.
 130. Lignum *nucosum*.
 131. Bunius.
 132. Arbor *cæli*.
 Aalius.
 133. Folium *bircinum*. Tinus.
 134. Gumira *litorea*. Tinus.

135. Cicadaria (e).
 136. Caryophyllaster.
 137. Cortex papetarius.
 138. Ichthyotonos litorea.
 139. Ichthyotonos montana.
 140. Timonius.
 141. Folium urens.

TOMUS IV.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Leleba. | <i>Arundo arbor indica procera ver-</i> |
| Arundarbor <i>cratium.</i> | <i>ticillata. Pluk. mant. 28.</i> |
| Arundarbor <i>piculorum.</i> | |
| Arundarbor <i>vasaria.</i> | <i>Arundo arbor.</i> |
| 2. Arundarbor <i>aspera.</i> | |
| 3. Arundarbor <i>spinoza.</i> | |
| 4. Arundarbor <i>fera.</i> | |
| 5. Canna <i>palustris.</i> | <i>Arundo vallatoria Pluk.</i> |
| 6. Arundo <i>farcta.</i> | |
| 7. Arundastrum. | |
| 8. Flos <i>festalis.</i> | <i>Hibiscus Rosa chinensis.</i> |
| 9. Flos <i>borarius.</i> | <i>Hibiscus mutabilis.</i> |
| 10. Abutilon <i>hirsutum.</i> | <i>Sida Abutilon β.</i> |
| 11. Abutilon <i>leve.</i> | <i>Sida Abutilon α.</i> |
| 12. Gossypium <i>Capas.</i> | <i>Gossypium herbaceum.</i> |
| 13. Gossypium <i>latifolium.</i> | <i>Gossypium arboreum.</i> |
| 14. Gossypium <i>demonis.</i> | <i>Hibiscus zeylanicus?</i> |
| 15. Granum <i>moschatum.</i> | <i>Hibiscus Abelmosch.</i> |
| 16. Herba <i>crinalium.</i> | <i>Hibiscus surattensis.</i> |
| 17. Cyprus <i>Alcanna.</i> | <i>Lawsonia spinosa.</i> |
| 18. Lagonium <i>vulgare.</i> | <i>Vitex trifolia.</i> |
| 19. Lagonium <i>litoreum.</i> | <i>Vitex Negundo.</i> |
| Lignum <i>longevitatis.</i> | |
| 20. Crista <i>pavonis.</i> | <i>Poinciana pulcherrima.</i> |
| 21. Lignum <i>Sappan.</i> | <i>Cæsalpina Sappan.</i> |

22. Anticholerica. Saphora heptaphylla (f).
 23. Flos flavus. Cassia.
 24. Gajatus. Æschynomene indica.
 25. Codiaum chrysostictum. Croton variegatum.
 26. Codiaum teniosum. Croton.
 27. Codiaum sylvestre. Croton variegatum.
 28. Gendarussa vulgaris.
 29. Gendarussa femina. Justicia naphuta.
 Involucrum cusc.
 30. Folium bracteatum. Isude-marcam. H. M., 6. t. 60.
 31. Scutellaria prima.
 32. Scutellaria secunda. Aralia?
 33. Scutellaria tertia. Bubon.
 34. Terminalis alba. Convallaria fruticosa, foliis petiolatis sparsis lanceolatis,
 35. Terminalis angustifol. racemis ramosis, caule fruticoso.
 36. Cauda felis.
 37. Cauda felis agrestis. ricoso.
 38. Flos convolutus. Plumeria alba.
 39. Flos manilbanus. Nyctanthes.
 40. Ligularia. Euphorbia nerifolia.
 Ricinus albus.
 41. Ricinus ruber. Ricinus communis.
 42. Granum moluccum. Croton Tiglium.
 43. Folium polyphi.
 44. Frutex aquos. mas. Aralia chinensis?
 45. Frutex aquos. femina.
 46. Flamma sylvarum. Ixora coccinea.
 47. Flamma sylvar. peregr. Pavetta indica. 48. Pe-

(f) Planta argento vix solvi potest ob quotidianum ejus usum & auxilium in periculosis quibusdam morbis, præsertim vero specificum est remedium in omni Cholera, & fluxu Cholerico, ad enormes vomitus sedantes, in hunc enim finem æque ejus grana seu officula quam radices conducunt, illa vero amarissima sunt, quorum tria vel quinque supra porphyrum cum aqua conteruntur ac propinquantur. Radix item cum aqua conteritur, cujus cyathus simul adsumitur, conducunt etiam ad pleuritidem spuriam.

48. *Petalites amboinensis.*
49. *Petalites agrestis.* Clerodendron.
50. *Caryophyllast. litoreus.* *Ptelea viscosa.*
51. *Folium principissæ.* *Mussaenda frondosa.*
52. *Folium Crocodili.* *Hedysarum umbellatum.*
53. *Frutex lintearius.*
54. *Buglossum litoreum.* *Lobelia Plumieri.*
55. *Buglossum lanuginosum.* *Tournefortia foetidissima?*
56. *Perlarius primus.*
57. *Perlarius alter.*
58. *Mamanira.*
59. *Mamanira alba.*
60. *Frutex ceramicus.*
61. *Cortex piscatorum.* Celtis.
62. *Frutex carbonarius L.*
Frutex carbon. asper.
63. *Folium politorium.* Ficus? *Teregam H. M. 3. t. 66.*
64. *Folium calcosum.*
65. *Frutex excecans.*
66. *Cortex saponarius.* Mimosa.
67. *Capficum sylvestre.* Contorta.
68. *Frutex cerasiformis.*
69. *Pharmacum papetarium.*
70. *Lignum aquatile.*
71. *Fragarius ruber.* *Melaestoma aspera.*
72. *Fragarius niger.* *Melaestoma octandra.*
73. *Blimbingum sylvestre.*
74. *Pandanus verus. (g)*
75. *Pandanus spurius.*
76. *Pandanus humilis.*
77. *Pandanus sylvestris.*
78. *Pandanus latifolius.*
79. *Pandanus moschatus.* C
80. *Pan-*

(g) Pandanus genus est nondum constitutum Monteciae, Bromeliaz forte affinis, fructu Ambrosiae.

80. *Pandanus ceramicus.*
Folium *Baggea verum.*
81. *Folium Baggea marit.*
Pandanus repens.
82. *Pandanus funicularis.*
Pandanus caricifolius.

TOMUS V.

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| 1. Folium <i>lingvæ.</i> | <i>Bauhinia scandens.</i> |
| 2. Funis <i>viminalis.</i> | <i>Securidaca? volubilis.</i> |
| 3. Funis <i>quadrifidus.</i> | |
| 4. <i>Faba marina.</i> | <i>Lens phaseoloides; proprii generis.</i> |
| 5. <i>Perrana rubra.</i> | |
| 6. Lobus <i>Litoralis.</i> | <i>Kaku-valli. H. M. 8. t. 36.</i> |
| 7. Funis <i>gnemoniiformis.</i> | |
| 8. <i>Gnemon funicularis.</i> | <i>Tali H. M. 7. t. 22.</i> |
| 9. Funis <i>urens.</i> | <i>Tragia scandens.</i> |
| 10. 11. Funis <i>papius.</i> | <i>Contorta.</i> |
| 12. Funis <i>eratium.</i> | <i>Contorta.</i> |
| 13. <i>Lacca Lignum.</i> | |
| 14. <i>Spina vaccarum.</i> | |
| 15. <i>Cudramus.</i> | |
| 16. <i>Limnellus.</i> | |
| 17. <i>Camunium.</i> | |
| 18. <i>Camunium sinense.</i> | <i>Vitex?</i> |
| | <i>Camunium japonense. Vitex pinnata.</i> |
| 19. <i>Cortex consolidans.</i> | |
| 20. <i>Pulassarium.</i> | |
| 21. <i>Lignum Scholare.</i> | <i>Contorta.</i> |
| 22. <i>Tuba barcifera.</i> | <i>Menispermum Cocculus.</i> |
| 23. <i>Tuba radicum.</i> | |
| 24. <i>Tuba flava.</i> | <i>Menispermum flavum, foliis o-</i> |
| 25. <i>Folium lunatum.</i> | <i>Menispermum carolinum. (vatis</i> |
| 25. <i>Tuba filigiosa.</i> | <i>(glabris.</i> |
| | 26. <i>Phar-</i> |

26. *Pharmacum magnum.* Piper.
 27. *Sirium decumanum.* Piper *decumanum, foliis corda-*
 28. *Sirium arborescens* 3. Piper *Malamiris, (tis novemner-*
 Piper caninum. Piper. *(tis reticula-*
 29. *Sirioides.* *(tis Saururus*
 Flos perguianus. *(frutescens fo-*
 30. *Flos Menoræ.* *Nyctanthes Sambac. (lis plant.*
 31. *Flos cæruleus.* *Clitoria Ternatea. (Plum. 76.*
 32. *Abrus frutex.* *Glycine Abrus.*
 33. *Viscum amboinicum.*
 34. *Funis uncatus latif.*
 35. *Funis unc. lanosus.*
 Funis marcanarum. *Melaistoma malabathrica.*
 36. *Funis convolutus.* *Melaistoma octandra.*
 Complanus funicularis.
 38. *Quis qualis.*
 39. *Sinapister.*
 Amara litorea. *Croton.*
 40. *Olus crudum.* *Contorta.*
 41. *Funis Butonicus.*
 42. *Funis musarius.* *Uvaria?*
 43. *Rudens sylvaticus.*
 44. *Funis felleus.*
 45. *Crusta arborum.*
 46. *Jasminum litoreum.* *Volkameria inermis.*
 47. *Rubus moluccus 1.* *Rubus parvifolius.*
 Rubus moluccus 2. *Rubus moluccanus.*
 48. *Frutex globulorum.* *Guilandina.*
 49. *Globuli majores.* *Guilandina.*
 50. *Nugæ sylvarum.* *Guilandina.*
 51. *Palmijuncus Celappar.* *Calamus.*
 52. *- niger.* *Calamus.*
 53. *- albus.* *Calamus.*
 54. *- verus.* *Calamus.*

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| 55. | - | <i>viminalis.</i> | Calamus. |
| 56. | - | <i>equestris.</i> | Calamus. |
| 57. | - | <i>Zalacca.</i> | Calamus. |
| 58. | - | <i>Draco.</i> | Calamus. |
| 59. | | <i>Palmijuncus levis.</i> | Flagellaria indica. |
| | | <i>Cantharifera.</i> | N-penthes distillatoria. |
| 60. | | <i>Musa.</i> | Musa paradisiaca. |
| 61. | | <i>Musa uranoscopus.</i> | |
| | | <i>sumiarum.</i> | |
| 62. | | <i>Folium mensarium.</i> | |
| | | <i>Folium buccinatum.</i> | |
| 63. | | <i>Galanga major & min.</i> | Maranta? |
| 64. | | <i>Lampurjum.</i> | Amomum Zerumbet. |
| 65. | | <i>Cardamomum minus.</i> | Amomum Cardamomum. |
| | | <i>Bangleum.</i> | |
| 66. | | <i>Zingiber majus.</i> | Amomum Zingiber. |
| | | <i>Zingiber minus.</i> | |
| 67. | | <i>Curcuma.</i> | Curcuma longa. |
| 68. | | <i>Zerumbed.</i> | Curcuma rotunda figura tenuis. |
| 69. | | <i>Zerumbet claviçulatum</i> | Kæmpferia rotunda. |
| | | <i>Soncorus.</i> | Kæmpferia Galanga. |
| | | <i>Gandasulum.</i> | |
| 71. | | <i>Galanga malaccensis.</i> | |
| | | <i>Cannacorus.</i> | Canna angustifolia. |
| 72. | | <i>Alcorum.</i> | Acorus Calamus verus. |
| | | <i>Schænanthum amboinic.</i> | Andropogon Schænanthus. |
| 73. | | <i>Gladiolus odoratus.</i> | |
| 74. | | <i>Arundo saccharifera.</i> | Saccharum officinarum. |
| 75. | | <i>Ova piscium.</i> | Coix Lacryma. |
| | | <i>Lacryma Jobi.</i> | |
| 74. | | <i>Sorgum.</i> | Holcus saccharatus. |
| | | <i>Oryza.</i> | |
| 75. | | <i>Panicum.</i> | Panicum italicum. |
| 76. | | <i>Sesamum indicum.</i> | Sesamum indicum. |

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| 77. <i>Cannabis indica.</i> | <i>Cannabis sativa.</i> |
| 78. <i>Ganja sativa.</i> | <i>Corchorus capsularis.</i> |
| <i>agrestis.</i> | <i>Corchorus olitorius.</i> |
| 79. <i>Ramium majus.</i> | <i>Urtica nivea.</i> |
| <i>Cnicus indicus.</i> | <i>Carthamus tinctorius.</i> |
| 80. <i>Indicum.</i> | <i>Indigofera tinctoria.</i> |
| <i>Tabacus.</i> | <i>Nicotiana.</i> |
| 81. <i>Anassa.</i> | <i>Bromelia comosa.</i> |
| 82. <i>Blitum indicum.</i> | <i>Amaranthus tristis.</i> |
| 83. <i>Blitum spinosum.</i> | <i>Amaranthus spinosus.</i> |
| <i>Blitum frutescens.</i> | <i>Achyranthes.</i> |
| 84. <i>Amaranthus.</i> | <i>Celosia cristata.</i> |
| 85. <i>Trongum hortense.</i> | <i>Solanum Melongena.</i> |
| 86. <i>Trongum agreste.</i> | <i>Solanum indicum.</i> |
| <i>Tronguin album.</i> | |
| 87. <i>Stramonium indica.</i> | <i>Datura Metel.</i> |
| 88. <i>Capficum indicum.</i> | <i>Capficum fruticosum.</i> |
| 89. <i>Mirabilis.</i> | <i>Mirabilis Falappa.</i> |
| 90. <i>Lacca herba.</i> | <i>Impatiens Balsamina.</i> |
| 91. <i>Matricaria sinensis.</i> | <i>Chrysanthem. indicum.</i> |
| <i>Artemisia latifolia.</i> | <i>Artemisia.</i> |
| 92. <i>Basilicum indicum.</i> | <i>Ocymum.</i> |
| <i>Basilicum agreste.</i> | <i>Ocymum gratissimum.</i> |
| 93. <i>Ocymum citratum.</i> | <i>Ocymum tenuiflorum.</i> |
| <i>Mentha crispa.</i> | |
| <i>Levisticum indicum.</i> | <i>Umbellata.</i> |
| <i>Carum.</i> | |
| <i>Semperviv. majus.</i> | |
| 94. <i>Aloe americana.</i> | <i>Aloe vivipara.</i> |
| 95. <i>Planta anatis.</i> | <i>Cotyledon laciniata.</i> |
| <i>Oxys lutea ind.</i> | |
| 96. <i>Crotalaria.</i> | <i>Crotalaria retusa.</i> |
| <i>Laganfa 1.</i> | <i>Cleome icolandra.</i> |
| <i>Laganfa 2.</i> | |

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| Senapi <i>sinense</i> . | Cleome <i>viscosa</i> . |
| 97. Gallinaria 1. | Cassia <i>Sophera</i> . |
| Gallinaria 2. | Cassia <i>Tora</i> . |
| 98. Amica <i>nocturna</i> . | Polianthes <i>tuberosa</i> . |
| 99. Flos <i>susanne</i> . | Otchis <i>susanne</i> . |
| 100. Flos <i>impius</i> . | Pentapetes <i>phœnicea</i> . |
| Flos <i>globosus</i> . | Gomphræna <i>globosa</i> . |
| 101. Majana <i>rubra</i> . | Ocymum <i>frutescens</i> . |
| 102. Melissa <i>lotoria</i> . | |
| Marrubium <i>album</i> . | Nepeta <i>indica</i> . |
| Majorana <i>aurea</i> . | |
| 103. Sonchus <i>amboinicus</i> . | Cacalia <i>sonchifolia</i> . |
| Sonchus <i>velibilis</i> . | Conyza <i>chinensis</i> . |
| 104. Herba <i>sentiens</i> . | Oxalis <i>sensitiva</i> . |
| 105. Tulipa <i>javana</i> . | Amaryllis <i>zeylanica</i> . |
| 106. Arum <i>sativum</i> . | Arum <i>arborescens</i> ? |
| 107. Arum <i>sylvestre</i> . | Arum <i>sagittifolium</i> . |
| 108. Arum <i>aquaticum</i> . | Arum <i>ovatum</i> . |
| 109. Arum <i>egyptium</i> . | Arum <i>colacasia</i> . |
| 110. Caladium <i>aquatile</i> . | Arum <i>esculentum</i> . |
| Arisarum <i>amboinic</i> . | Arum <i>trilobum</i> . |
| 111. Arisarum <i>esculentum</i> . | Arum <i>peregrinum</i> . |
| Dracunculus <i>amboinic</i> . | Arum <i>divaricatum</i> . |
| 112. Tacca <i>sativa</i> . | Dracontium <i>polypbyllum</i> . |
| 113. Tacca <i>phallifera</i> . | |
| 114. Tacca <i>litorea</i> . | Dracontium. |
| 115. Tacca <i>montana</i> . | |
| 116. Piper <i>longum</i> . | Piper <i>Amalago</i> . |
| Sirii <i>folium</i> . | Piper <i>longum</i> . |
| 117. Siriboa. | Piper <i>Siriboa</i> . |
| 118. Sirium <i>sylvestre</i> . | Piper <i>Malamiris</i> . |
| 119. Sirium <i>terrestre</i> . | Piper. |
| Sirium <i>frigidum</i> . | Piper. |
| 120. Ubium <i>vulgare</i> . | Dioscorea <i>oppositifolia</i> . |
| | 121. Ubium |

121. *Ubiū digitatū.* Dioscorea oppositifolia.
 122. *Ubiū anguinū.* Dioscorea oppositifolia.
 123. *Ubiū anniversarium.* Dioscorea oppositifolia.
 124. *Ubiū pomiferū.* Dioscorea bulbifera.
 Ubiū ovale. Dioscorea bulbifera.
 126. *Combilium.* Dioscorea aculeata.
 127. *Ubiū quinquefolium.* Dioscorea pentaphylla.
 128. *Ubiū sylvestre.* Dioscorea triphylla.
 129. *Ubiū polypoides.* Atragene?
 130. *Batatta.* Convolvulus Batattus.
 131. *Batatta mammosa.* Convolvulus.
 132. *Glans terrestris.* *Cacara bulbosa.* Dolichus erosus.
 133. *Lobus quadrangularis.* Dolichus tetragonolobus, legu-
 134. *Dolichus chinensis.* (minibus membranaceo
 135. *Lobus macheroides.* Dolichus ensiformis. (quadr-
 Phaseolus balius. Cytisus Cajan. (gularis.
 136. *Cacara perennis.* Dolichus lignosus.
 137. *Cacara alba.* *Phaseolus unguiculatus.*
 138. *Cacara nigra.* *Phaseolus unguiculatus.*
 139. *Phaseolus minor.* *Phaseolus minimus.* Phaseolus radiatus.
 140. *Cadelium.* Phaseolus Max.
 Phaseolus cylindraceus.
 141. *Cacara litorea.* Dolichus Lablab?
 Phaseolus maritimus.
 Cacara pilosa.
 142. *Cacara pruritus.* Dolichus pruriens, caule volubili,
 143. *Camolengā.* Cucurbita Pepo. (leguminibus ra-
 144. *Cucurbita lagenaria.* Cucurbita lagenaria. (comosis bir-
 145. *Cucurbita vulgaris.* (tis flexuosis (Fl. Zeyl 539)
 146. *Anguria indica.* Cucurbita Citrullus.
 Cucumis sinensis.
 147. *Petola.* Momordica Luffa.
 148. *Petola*

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 148. <i>Petola angvina.</i> | <i>Cucumis sativus</i> varietas? fructu |
| 149. <i>Petola bengalensis.</i> | <i>Cucumis acutangulus.</i> (flexuoso. |
| 150. <i>Petola sylvestris.</i> | |
| 151. <i>Amara indica.</i> | <i>Momordica indica.</i> |
| 152. <i>Amara sylvestris.</i> | <i>Momordica Balsamina?</i> |
| <i>Olus vespertilionis.</i> | <i>Momordica trifolia, foliis ternatis dentatis.</i> |
| 153. <i>Poppya.</i> | <i>Momordica.</i> (tis dentatis. |
| 154. <i>Porium amoris.</i> | <i>Solanum Lycopersicon.</i> |
| <i>Gandola.</i> | <i>Bafella rubra.</i> |
| 155. <i>Olus vagum.</i> | <i>Convolvulus Medium.</i> |
| <i>Flos cardinalis.</i> | <i>Ipomœa Quamoclit.</i> |
| 156. <i>Seruneum aquatile.</i> | <i>Verbesina.</i> |
| <i>Chamæbalanus japonica.</i> | <i>Arachis hypogæa.</i> |
| 157. <i>Convolvulus lev. maj.</i> | <i>Convolvulus peltatus.</i> |
| 158. <i>Convolv. levis minor.</i> | <i>Convolvulus.</i> |
| <i>Convolv. cæruleus.</i> | |
| 159. <i>Convolvulus marinus.</i> | <i>Convolvulus Pes capræ.</i> |
| <i>Convolvulus riparius.</i> | |
| 160. <i>Convolvulus fœtidus.</i> | <i>Contorta.</i> |
| 161. <i>Pseudochina amboinenf.</i> | <i>Smilax China.</i> |
| 162. <i>Ubium nummularium.</i> | <i>Dioscorea villosa?</i> |
| 163. <i>Funis crepitans.</i> | <i>Cissus vitiginea.</i> |
| 164. <i>Vitis alba.</i> | <i>Bryonia cordifolia.</i> |
| <i>Folium caufonis.</i> | <i>Vitis trifolia.</i> |
| 167. <i>Labrusca molucca.</i> | <i>Vitis indica.</i> |
| 168. <i>Radix vesicatoria.</i> | <i>Plumbago indica.</i> |
| 169. <i>Pes equinus.</i> | <i>Hydrocotyle asiatica.</i> |
| <i>Empetrum acetosum.</i> | <i>Begonia.</i> |
| 170. <i>Serratula amara.</i> | <i>Scutellaria indica.</i> |
| <i>Crusta olle.</i> | <i>Ruellia antipoda.</i> |
| 171. <i>Cucumis marinus.</i> | |
| 172. <i>Corona ariadnes.</i> | <i>Contorta.</i> |
| 173. <i>Susfuela esculenta.</i> | <i>Contorta.</i> |
| 174. <i>Olus crepitans.</i> | <i>Contorta.</i> |
| 175. <i>Nummularia major.</i> | <i>Contorta.</i> |

176. *Nummularia minor.* Contorta.
 175. *Pustula arborum* 3. Mirabilis planta, foliis amplexi-
 Peponaster. (caulibus & fulcimentis
 177. *Radix pucoronila.* Aristolochia indica. (adnascentibus).
 178. *Oculus astaci.* Cissus
 Olus crepitans mas. Contorta.
 179. *Funis toaccæ.* Contorta.
 180. *Olus sanguinis.* Discorea sativa.
 181. *Adpendix arborum.* Pothos latifolius, foliis ovatis,
 182. *Adpendix procellanica.* Pothos. petiolo latioribus.
 Adpendix erecta.
 183. *Adpendix cuscuarina.*
 Adpendix laciniata.
 184. *Adpendix duplofolio.* Pothos scandens, petiolis foliorum
 Cusluta. Cassytha filiformis. (latitudine.

TOMUS VI.

1. *Cyperus rotundus.* Cyperus.
 2. *Cyperus longus.*
 3. *Cyperus dulcis.*
 Gramen capitatum. Scirpus glomeratus.
 4. *Gramen vaccinum.* Cynosurus egyptius.
 Gramen repens.
 Gramen simplex.
 5. *Gramen aciculatum.*
 Hippogrostis amboinica.
 6. *Gramen arguens.*
 Calamagrostis.
 7. *Gramen polytrichum, (b)*
 Gramen carinosum.
 Phoenix montana.
 8. *Carex amboinica.*
 Lithospermum amboin. Coix Lacryma job. antea V. 75.
 Arundinella. Commelina.

D

10. Crâ-

(b) *Eriocaulon setaceum.* Saccharum spicatum.

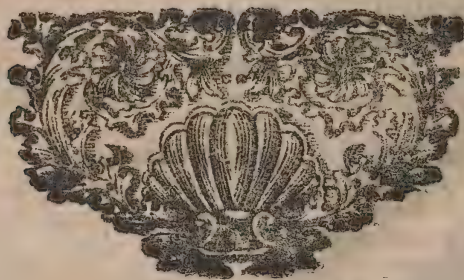
10. *Cratægomum amboin.* *Spermacoce.*
11. *Auris canina.* *Achyranthes lappacea.*
12. *Herba memoriae.* *Achyranthes aspera.*
13. *Prunella hortensis.*
14. *Senecio amb. sylvestris.*
15. *Olus squillarum.* *Gomphrena sessilis.*
- Agrimonia molybdaea.* *Bidens bipinnata.*
16. *Majorana foetida.* *Alopecuro Veronica Fl. Zeyl. 411.*
17. *Herba mæroris alba.* *Phyllanthus Niruri.*
- Herba mæroris rubra.* *Phyllanthus Urinaria.*
18. *Ecliptica.* *Verbesina.*
- Silagurium angustifol.* *Sida spinosa.*
19. *Silagurium vulgare.* *Sida alnifolia.*
20. *Urtica mortua.* *Tragia Mercurialis.*
- Urtica decumana.* *Urtica interrupta.*
21. *Herba vitiliginum.* *Jussiaea suffruticosa.*
22. *Folium tinctorum.* *Jussiaea purpurea.*
23. *Esula esculenta.* *Euphorbia hirta.*
24. *Halicacabus indicus.* *Cardiosperm. Halicacabum.*
25. *Lappago Laciniata.* *Urena sinuata.*
26. *Halicacabus minor.* *Physalis pubescens.*
- Halicacabus baccifer.* *Solanum nigrum.*
27. *Palmifilix.*
28. *Filix aquatica.*
29. *Filix esculenta.*
- Filix amboinica.*
30. *Lonchitis amboin.*
32. *Dryopteris triplex.* *Ophioglossum scandens.*
33. *Adiantum volubile.* *Ophioglossum flexuosum.*
34. *Capillus veneris.* *Adiantum.*
35. *Filix florida.* *Osinunda.*
36. *Polypodium indicum.* *Polypodium quercifolium.*
37. *Phyllitis amboinica.*

- Scolopendria. Ophioglossum pendulum, foliis
 38 Filix calamaria. linearibus longissimis subdivisis.
 39. Muscus fruticescens. Lycopodium plumosum?
 40. Cingulum terræ. Lycopodium canaliculatum.
 Barba saturni. Lycopodium cernuum.
 Muscus capilloris. Renealmia usneoides.
 41. Equisetum amboiu. Lycopodium Phlegmaria.
 Folium petolatum.
 42 Angraecum scriptum. Epidendrum.
 43-44 Angraecum album. Epidendrum amabile.
 Angraecum rubrum. Epidendrum.
 Angraecum quintum. Epidendrum.
 45. Angraecum flavum. Epidendrum.
 46. Angraecum furvum. Epidendrum.
 47. Angraecum caninum. Epidendrum.
 48. Angraecum nervosum. Epidendrum.
 49. Angraecum sexatile. Epidendrum.
 Angraecum purpureum. Epidendrum.
 50. Angraecum purpur. Epidendrum.
 Angraecum terrestre.
 51. Herba supplex.
 53 Involucrum.
 52. Flos triplicatus. Orchis.
 54 Orchis major 3. Orchis strateumatica.
 Orchis minor 2. Orchis cubitalis.
 55. Nidus germinans ex Formicis monstruosus bulbis.
 58. Macuerus. Urtica.
 59. Lomba. Piper peltatum.
 60. Globba longa. (i)
 61. Globba crispa.
 Globba uviformis.
 Globba acris.
 62.63. Globba sylvestris. vide Merian-surinam.

64. Her-

(i) Globbæ genus singulare, Monandris trilocularibus affinis.

64. *Herba spiralis.*
 65. *Abc daria.* *Verbesina Acmella.*
 66. *Phaseolus montanus.* *Hedysarum gangeticum.*
 67. *Amcena mæsta.* *Cassia procumbens?*
Pilosella amboin.
Terebinthina.
 68. *Menthastrum amboin.*
Ophioglossum simplex *Ophioglossum vulgatum.*
Ophiogloss. laciniatum *Osmunda Zeylanica.*
 69. *Radix toxicaria.* *Crinum asiaticum.*
 70. *Cepa sylvestris.* *Pancratium Narbonense.*
Lilium javanicum. *Pancratium Zeylanicum.*
 71. *Aquifolium indicum.* *Acanthus ilicifolius.*
 72. *Crithmum indicum.* *Portulaca Portulacastrum.*
 73. *Nymphæa major.* *Nymphæa Nelumbo.*
 73. *Nymphæa minor.* *Menyanthes indica.*
 74. *Millefolium aquat.* *Acrostichum filiquosum.*
Plantago aquatica. *Pistia Stratiotes.*
 75. *Olus palustre.* *Pontederia.*
 76. *Sargassum pelagium.* *Fucus natans.*



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : File with library copy of Stickmann's
"Herbarium Amboinense" (1754)

DATE: 19 Sept 1974

FROM : D. Nicolson *Dan*

SUBJECT: Acceptance of Rumphian Names

At my request Dr. Robert Brooks reviewed the translation of "...acquiescere...plantis evidentissimis, multasque seponere....." This simply means "to accept the most obvious plants and to set aside many." This really does not mean much and a reconsideration of the entire paragraph leads Dr. Brooks to believe that what Stickmann is saying is:

1. This is a little work (opusculum), i.e., limited.
2. I have matched as many Rumphian plates with names of plants in the Linnaean Herbarium as possible.
3. Many plants which are well described by Rumphius could not be matched. Because this is only a limited work no Linnaean names have been given to these and they (the Rumphian names) have been neither accepted nor rejected but simply set aside for future study.

In short, the entire paragraph may be understood as saying: "Rumphius' "Herbarium Amboinense" arrived after editing of the Species Plantarum and could not be incorporated. I thought it useful to compare the Rumphian plants with the Herbarium of Linnaeus to connect the names. I give the obvious matches. I felt compelled to leave many Rumphian names without Linnaean equivalents, not because of Rumphius (who is second only to Rheedee in describing plants in the finest detail), but because this is only a little work."



October 10, 1975

Dr. Werner Greuter
Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques
Case postale
CH-1211 Geneva 21, Switzerland

Re: Alopecuro-veronica L. (Amoen. Acad.
4: 143. 1759).

Dear Werner:

It is apparent that your comment on p. 468 (Committee proceedings) was influential in the Committee's final opinion that Alopecuro-veronica is invalid. Most taxonomists will be glad to refer to the publication in Taxon that this worthless name was still-born. I hope, however, you will be willing to consider my remarks (see enclosed copy of my letter to Rogers McVaugh of 3 February 1975).

You will note that the "Singulares" are not so much an addition to the thesis "Herbarium Amboinense" as they are the left-over elements Linnaeus could not put in his systematic arrangement entitled "Flora Amboinensis." They are elements for which he could not count stamens (Monandria or not) or pistils (Monogynia or not).

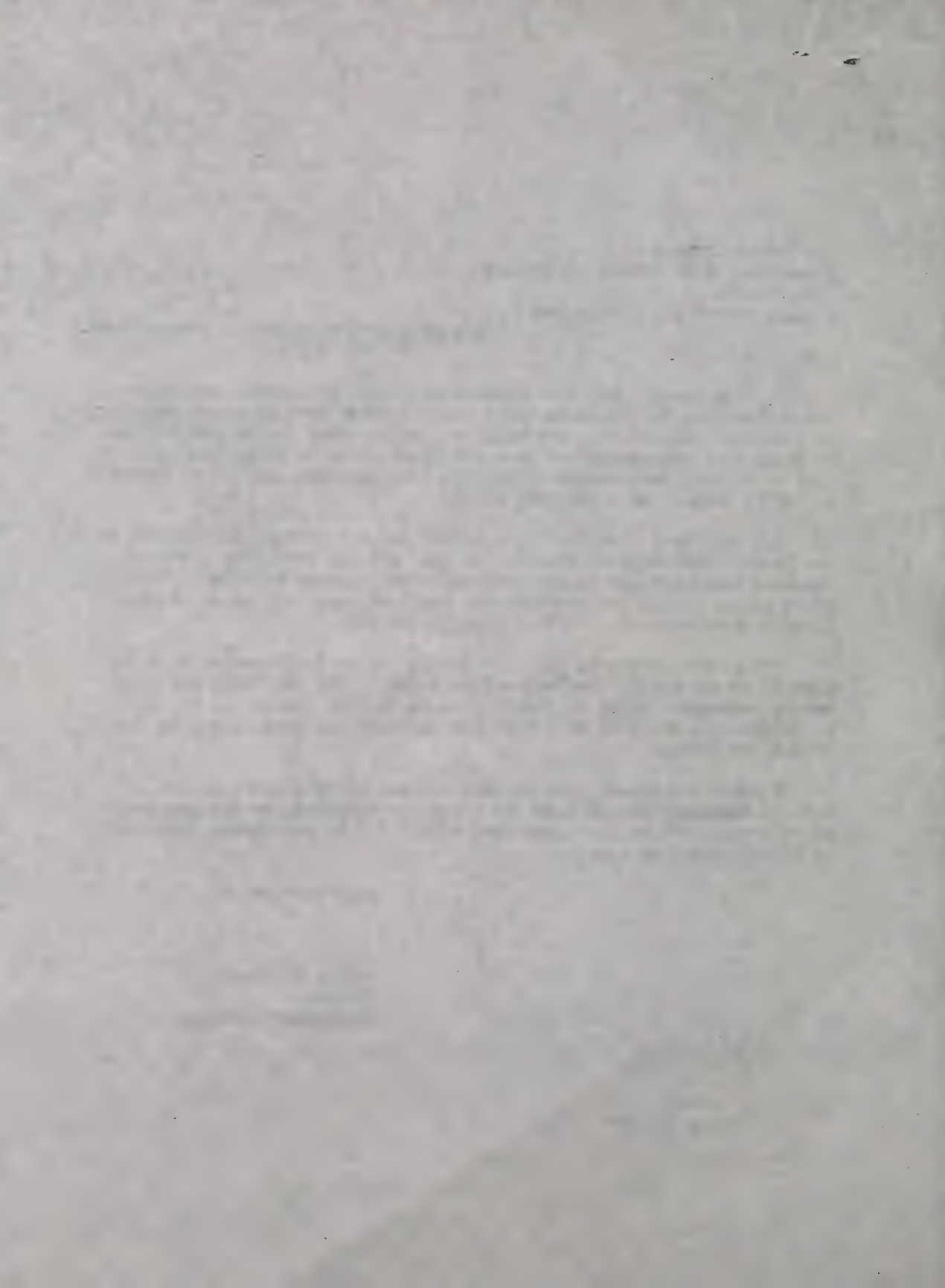
You should also note that the entire "Flora Amboinensis" is a supplement to the thesis "Herbarium Amboinense." The fact that the name was not accepted (still in italics) in the thesis portion is not as significant as the fact that they are accepted (in Roman type) in the "Flora Amboinensis."

I would appreciate your reconsideration of valid publication in this publication, not so much for Alopecuro-veronica, as for Casuarina and Canarium. These considerations affect I.N.G. and people interested in stabilization of names.

With best regards,

Dan H. Nicolson
Curator
Department of Botany

cc: F.R. Fosberg
SI Botany Library



February 3, 1975

Dr. Rogers McVaugh
University of Michigan Herbarium
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Dear Rogers:

It was with some dismay I read that the Committee for Spermatophyta had voted not to reject Alopecuro-veronica L., Amoen. Acad. 4: 143. 1759 in favor of Pogostemon Desf. (1815) and Dysephylla Blume (1826). This problem had come to my attention in connection with the Flora of Hassan District (Mysore, India).

Bakhuizen et al. (Taxon 19: 821. 1970) made an excellent proposal but convinced only one member of the committee that the unfortunate name, Alopecuro-veronica, was validly published. Bakhuizen did not mention, and your committee perhaps did not recognize, what I consider to be the special significance of the Flora Amboinensis (Amoen. Acad. 4: 137-143. 1759) and its Appendix (l.c. pl. 145). The committee report emphasizes that provisional generic names (in italics in the right hand column of main thesis, Herbarium Amboinense) are contrasted with the accepted generic names (in Roman type in the right hand column of the main thesis). I agree. However, the entries in the Appendix are in Roman type (accepted by Linnaeus) and constitute revisions of what appears in the right hand column of the main thesis. Each of these revised entries must be reviewed to determine if other requirements for valid publication are satisfied.

Before doing this, it should be noted that the title, Appendix, was erroneously inserted before Palmae, instead of after it. In Linnaeus' Species Plantarum (ed. I, p. 1187) the Palmae form the last major taxon preceding that Appendix. The remaining Singulares are nothing but taxa which Linnaeus, for one reason or another, did not place in his systematic listing, Flora Amboinensis.

1. The generic names Soccus, Durio, and Pseudo-sandalum, although clearly accepted here (p. 143), are not validly published under Article 41 since there are no generic descriptions nor reference to previous descriptions to the genera in that rank.



2. The generic names Lens and Myristica, although clearly accepted not only here, but in the main text of the original thesis (p. 18 and p. 8) and in the second edition (p. 128 and p. 120), are also not validated under Article 41 since there are no generic descriptions nor references to previous descriptions of genera in that rank.

3. I agree with Dr. Fosberg (personal communication) that a case can be made for regarding Durio, Pseudo-sandalum and Myristica as validated under Article 42 by Linnaeus' citation of the Rumphian illustrations. These genera are monotypic and new, and the species on which they are based are nomenclaturally new, i.e., not previously validly published. However, discussion of this question is beyond the purpose of this letter.

4. Canarium (sphalmate Canarius vel Cenarium), clearly accepted here (p. 143), is validated by the description in the footnote at the bottom of p. 121. The binomial, C. indicum, is also validated by the same description under Article 42.

Casuarina, clearly accepted here (p. 143), is validated by the description in the footnote at the bottom of p. 123. The binomial, C. equisetifolia (sphalmate C. equisifolia), is also validated by the same description under Article 42.

Alopecuro-veronica, clearly accepted here (p. 143) is validated by the reference to Fl. Zeyl., which is expanded on p. 134 to Fl. Zeyl. 411, a reference to the description of genus 411, Alopecuro-veronica on p. 193 of Linnaeus' Flora Zeylanica (1747). It is true that Linnaeus did not accept Alopecuro-veronica on p. 134, where the name appears in the right hand column in italic type, but he does accept it on p. 143 (Appendix), where it appears in Roman type. As Bakhuizen et al. (Taxon 19: 821. 1970) pointed out, the reference to a generic description in Fl. Zeylanica validates a spheric name accepted by Linnaeus, just as Pterocarpus Linnaeus (in Stickman, Herb. Amboin. p. 10. 1754) is validated by the reference Fl. Zeyl. 417 to the generic description of genus 417, Pterocarpus on p. 196 of Linnaeus' Flora Zeylanica (1747).

I urge you and the Committee to reconsider your present recommendation and to recommend conservation of Dysophylla (1826) and Pogostemon (1815) against Alopecuro-veronica (1759).

Sincerely yours,

Dan H. Nicolson
Curator

cc: C. J. Saldanha
F. R. Fosberg
Library

1. The female was (from the description, although I think it is not very clear, but in the main part of the original text (p. 10, 11) and in the second edition (p. 122 and p. 123), and also the additional notes at the end of the book, there are no specific descriptions of the female in this text.

2. I agree with the female (female communication) that a case can be made for including the female in the description of the female in the original text (p. 10, 11) and in the second edition (p. 122 and p. 123), and also the additional notes at the end of the book, there are no specific descriptions of the female in this text.

3. The female was (from the description, although I think it is not very clear, but in the main part of the original text (p. 10, 11) and in the second edition (p. 122 and p. 123), and also the additional notes at the end of the book, there are no specific descriptions of the female in this text.

4. The female was (from the description, although I think it is not very clear, but in the main part of the original text (p. 10, 11) and in the second edition (p. 122 and p. 123), and also the additional notes at the end of the book, there are no specific descriptions of the female in this text.

5. The female was (from the description, although I think it is not very clear, but in the main part of the original text (p. 10, 11) and in the second edition (p. 122 and p. 123), and also the additional notes at the end of the book, there are no specific descriptions of the female in this text.

6. The female was (from the description, although I think it is not very clear, but in the main part of the original text (p. 10, 11) and in the second edition (p. 122 and p. 123), and also the additional notes at the end of the book, there are no specific descriptions of the female in this text.

7. The female was (from the description, although I think it is not very clear, but in the main part of the original text (p. 10, 11) and in the second edition (p. 122 and p. 123), and also the additional notes at the end of the book, there are no specific descriptions of the female in this text.

8. The female was (from the description, although I think it is not very clear, but in the main part of the original text (p. 10, 11) and in the second edition (p. 122 and p. 123), and also the additional notes at the end of the book, there are no specific descriptions of the female in this text.

9. The female was (from the description, although I think it is not very clear, but in the main part of the original text (p. 10, 11) and in the second edition (p. 122 and p. 123), and also the additional notes at the end of the book, there are no specific descriptions of the female in this text.

Commentary on the names in Stickman's

Herbarium Amboinense

by F. R. Fosberg

The dissertations of the students of Linnaeus are mostly known to botanists through the republication, often somewhat revised, in Linnaeus' series *Amoenitates Academiciae*. The originals appeared, usually singly at the times they were defended by the students, and, as is true of many present day graduate degree theses, their publication was rather obscure.

They were regarded by Linnaeus as subject to revision and doubtless as superceded by the revisions and more formal publication in the *Amoenitates*. Their authorship, and especially that of the new names that first appeared in them, has been the subject of much argument and is even now not a matter of complete agreement. According to Dr. William T. Stearn (personal conversation, 1970) they must be ascribed to Linnaeus himself, as they were largely written by him and assigned to the students to be defended publicly for the degree to which they aspired. Merrill also adopted this view in his *Interpretation of Rumphius Herbarium*

Amboinense, p. 33, 1917. I have some reservations about this but will defer to those who are far more accomplished Linnaean scholars than I am, and will, until shown otherwise, continue to ascribe these names to Linnaeus.

The names under consideration here are certain generic names, binomials, and trinomials, that were published effectively by Rumphius prior to 1753 in his 6 volumes of the *Herbarium Amboinense*, 1741-1750, and which were republished in 1754 in Olaf Stickman's dissertation on *Rumphius Herbarium Amboinense*. This is a very small booklet that lists a selection of Rumphius' generic names, binomials and trinomials, indicating, where possible, their equivalents in Linnaeus' own system, or, failing that, in a few cases, equivalents in the *Hortus Malabaricus* of Rheede or in other works. For a considerable number of them, no equivalent was found, and my presumption is that Linnaeus was content with the Rumphian names and the illustrations and descriptions that accompanied them in their original place of publication, the *Herbarium Amboinense*. In the introduction to the dissertation Linnaeus (or Stickman) gave

lavish praise to the botanical acumen of the old Dutchman.

It must be remembered that the date 1753 did not then have the special significance it does now, nor did the concepts of valid publication and legitimate or illegitimate names exist, at least in their modern sense. Linnaeus did not look on pre-1753 names as invalid and he only rejected names when he selected or coined what he regarded as more appropriate ones or when he placed them in synonymy.

We must examine the Rumphian names listed in Stickman's dissertation both in the light of the customs of the times, especially those of Linnaeus, and of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (Seattle edition, 1972).

We cannot assume that Linnaeus was rejecting these names, except as, in many cases, he equated them with his own names or those of Rheede. He was merely giving his ideas of what they were in the already recorded botanical knowledge of his time. Of course, he accepted, by preference, such names as appeared in his own compendium, the *Species Plantarum* (ed. 1, 1753) and also some 22 binomials that he had not yet published. For some

270 others he had no choice, at that time, but to accept Rumphius' names and the information they conveyed, (the plates with accompanying text). There is no hint in his lengthy introduction that he rejected them, and certainly it is stretching one's credulity to assume that they were only mentioned incidentally. For what purpose? It would seem, rather, that these were selected for publication because Linnaeus considered that they represented real, recognizable plants, even though he had no personal knowledge of them. I have no suggestion at this time as to why he listed some and ignored others. Possibly a critical examination of Rumphius' texts might reveal a reason.

These names, with the exception of a few to which there are short footnotes, are only accompanied by the numbers of the plates to which they refer, arranged in six lists under their respective volume numbers. They have been almost universally regarded as nomina nuda (Merrill (by inference) 1917, pp. 31-34; Bullock, 1959 p.). To do this was to ignore two significant facts. One is that by virtue of being listed from Rumphius' Herbarium Amboinense, the entire subject of the disserta-

tion, they were ^{therefore} accompanied by reference to ~~a~~ previously and effectively published descriptions and illustrations. Two, if this form of general reference is deemed insufficient, the plate numbers accompany them,

which constitute precise and definite references. These satisfy, in every respect, the requirement for valid publication by such reference (Seattle Code Art. 32).

I cannot accept arguments based on Linnaeus' supposed intention or lack of intention to publish these names. He did effectively and validly publish them. They are new names in the Code sense, being post starting-date.

Merrill, in his monumental Interpretation of Rumphius' Herbarium Amboinense (1917), though he presumably regarded these names as nomina nuda, accepted the references to their earlier effective publication through the plate numbers as establishing the Rumphian plates and text as the types of such of these names as came into use later.

The one further objection to these names that remains to be dealt with is that they are sometimes said to have been published in a work.

that did not consistently follow the Linnean binomial system of botanical nomenclature. This can undoubtedly be said of Rumphius' original work, including the post-1753 Auctuarium, but not of Index Universalis.

However, examination of the names selected for inclusion in the Stickman dissertation shows that with few exceptions they fall into three categories: (1) monomial generic names, (2) binomials, and (3) trinomials corresponding to Linnaeus' varieties except that the Greek letters are lacking. ^{Usually} ~~In each case~~ the trinomials occur in pairs (or triads), consisting of the same binomial with a different adjectival varietal epithet in each member of the pair. There seems no essential difference here from Linnaeus' normal practice, except deference to Rumphius in omitting the Greek letters.

Disregarding the names in the lists for which Linnaeus designated his own already published equivalents, thus effectively relegating the Rumphian names to synonymy, there are 270 names to be considered, in Stickman's list. These do not include the 22 for which the Linnaean equivalents had not yet been published. These latter constitute a

difficult group, as the two alternative names are both published here for the first time post-1753. We must, I think, assume that the Linnaean names are those accepted by the author, and therefore the others are relegated to synonymy. Of the 270 unassigned names a part must be rejected as the generic names correspond to terms currently used in morphology (Art. 20), such as Arbor, Lignum, Radix, etc. These number , leaving names still to be considered. Of these some are identical with already published generic names, such as Saponaria and Capraria. These are probably to be regarded as later homonyms, unless they can be shown to be based on the same types as the Linnaean names. The other uninomials are generic in form and there is no apparent reason for not regarding them as validly published generic names. Of the remaining, some binomials, e.g., Arundo farcta, belong to genera appearing in Linnaeus Genera Plantarum ed. 5, regarded as published in 1753, hence are validly published names. Of the remaining names, are monotypic. Thus, their descriptions are to be regarded as generic-specific in the sense of Art. 42, making them also validly published generic and

specific names. The remaining names, except for the ^{are} Canarium species,

which genus has an uncontested description in a footnote on p. 10,

are ^{mostly} ^{two or} invalid as ^{one} more ~~than one~~ species ^{are} ~~is~~ assigned to one genus, thus referring in case of each generic name to more than one previously effectively published description or illustration.

Thus, generic names and binomials are first validly published in 1754 in Stickman's dissertation.

^A On attempt to check the earliest valid publication of Casuarina and its type species, usually called Casuarina equisetifolia, ^{led to the present study.} Casuarina has variously been ^{ascribed} ~~assigned~~ to Linnaeus (1759), Adanson (1763), and the Forsters (1775). I had accepted Linnaeus, *Amoenitates Academiciae* 4:123, 143, 1759, as the place of publication, basing this on the reference to a previously and effectively published plate and description by Rumphius, *Herb. Amb.* ³ t. 57, 1754. Safford, however, (*Contr. U.S. Nat. Herb.* 9:220, 1905) refers to Stickman's *Herb. Amb.* 1754, with no further comment. The nomenclature in Safford's work was done by W. F. Wight, whose opinions are to be respected, though he worked under a different Code than that in

effect now.

Very fortunately a copy of the very rare Stickman's dissertation exists in the Smithsonian library, so it was possible to check the reference by Wight. On page 12 is listed "57 Casaarina litorea" with no Linnean equivalent. Since the reference is to the Rumphian Casuarina and since Linnaeus corrected the spelling to Casuarina in the Amoenitates 4:123, 143, 1759, the spelling with aa may be regarded as a typographic or orthographic error subject to correction. There is in the dissertation no mention of any other specific epithet than litorea, which is taken directly from Rumphius.

In the Amoenitates, in the revised version of the dissertation, under the title of Herbarium Amboinense, on page 123, the name appears as Casuarina litorea. However, appended to the Herbarium Amboinense is what is titled Flora Amboinensis, which is an arrangement of many of the species from the dissertation according to Linnaeus sexual system. An appendix (p. 145) to this contains a short list called "Singulares." These were obviously plants that did not fit easily into the system. They are:

<u>Soccus</u>	1-30-34
<u>Durio</u>	1-29
<u>Canarius</u>	2-47-54
<u>Casuarina equisefolia</u> [sic]	3-57
<u>Canarium indicum</u>	2-47-56
<u>Lens phaseoloides</u>	5-4
<u>Alopecuro-veronica</u> F. Zeyl.	6-16
<u>Myristica</u>	2-4.5.6.7.8.9.
<u>Pseudo-sandalum</u>	2-12

The spelling of the epithet equisefolia may be regarded as an orthographic error and, as such, has been universally corrected to equisetifolia.

To the best of my knowledge Linneaus did not again refer to this plant, certainly not in Systema ed. 10 (1759) nor Species Plantarum eds. 2 and 3.

The genus Casuarina appeared next in Adanson's Familles des Plantes,

1763. Casuarina equisetifolia appeared next in the Forsters' Characteres

Generum 103-104, 1775, which has by most subsequent workers been considered the original valid publication of both genus and species.

We now must, in my opinion, accept the following:

Casuarina L., Diss. Stickman 12, 1754 [as Casuarina].

Diss. Stickman
The Casuarina litorea L., 12, 1754.

Casuarina equisetifolia L., Amoen. Acad. 4:143, 1759. (var C. equisetifolia)

Rough translation of last paragraph of Stickman's Introduction.

Since the valuable work had not come to our shores at the time when Linnaeus edited his Species Plant. it came about that the names of Rumphius, which for the most part illustrated the rarest plants of the Indies, could not be incorporated... consequently I believed that my work would not be displeasing to botanists if I were to compare the plants of ~~the~~ Rumphius with the herbarium of Linnaeus in order to extract and connect the names. I felt the need in this little work to acquiesce (pass over ?) in the most obvious plants and to set aside many

since the author (Rumphius) despite the century in which he lived knew how to describe and delineate the most minute parts of fructifications, in which he yields only to the author of Hortus Malabricus.

Informal translation by R. A. Brooks
17 July 1974

The critical part is the translation of "AcquiescereX
.... plantis evidentissimis, multasque seponere...."

To accept the most obvious plants (species?) and to set aside many. Meaning accepting Linnaean names for obvious matches and nothing for others. Or To accept the Rumphian names for what were obviously plants (but unnamable) and assigning Linnaean names to the others.

Meeting of Nicolson, & Fosberg & Stafleu on Stickman. November 22, 1974.

Issue was ~~xxxxx~~ joined over the definition of the word "new" in Art. 36 and in Art. 42. Stafleu would define it as "newly described" and Fosberg and Nicolson interpreted it as "nomenclaturally new," i.e., not previously validly named.

EXAMPLE: Myristica is interpreted as a new ~~xxxxx~~ genus based on a new species by Fosberg & Nicolson under Art. 42 represented by Nux Mysistica Rheede, Herb. Amb. 2: pl. 4 since nothing was previously validly named and all elements are nomenclaturally new. Stafleu would say that Rheede's ~~species~~ is not new ~~since~~ ~~in~~ from ~~the~~ Linnaeus's point because it was already described and illustrated.

Stafleu's position would be clarified if "new species" in Art. 42 were changed to "newly described species." ~~and~~ Also if "new taxon" in Art. 36 were changed to read "taxon." The first change would agree with all examples quoted under Art. 42. The second change would make ~~the~~ Art. 36 concord with Art. 32, the general article, and make Art. 36 pertain only to when Latin description was required.

Fosberg & Nicolson's position would be clarified by no change with the exception of Art. 42 ^{"new species"} which would have to be changed to "nomenclaturally new species."

Offhand, I support Stafleu's position and wonder how valid the Art. 42 really is with all its restrictions. Only possible in Pre-Linnaean and might be better addressed more broadly.

NONMENCLATURALLY

VALIDITY OF NEW GENERIC NAMES USED BY LINNAEUS IN STICKMAN'S HERBARIUM AMBOINENSE

D. H. Nicolson
July 1974

Summary

Review of the first edition (1754) indicates that Myristica ^{and Pterocarpus are} is first validly published here. The genera cited in footnotes (Canarium, Casuarina, Pandanus and Globba) were not accepted and, for that reason, are not validly published. In the Appendix to the second edition (1759), the following genera are accepted and validly published: Durio, Casuarina, Canarium, Alopecuro-~~Veronica~~ and Pseudo-sandalum. Pseudo-sandalum L. (1759) has priority over Osmoxylon Miq. (1863) which should be considered for conservation.

Dandy (Regn. Veg. 51: 15. 1967) notes that this work is "A list of plants figured in Rumphius's Herb. Amb. (1741-50) with the equivalent Linnaean botanical names (where available) given in the right hand columns, the Linnaean generic names being printed in Roman type."

Thus, it would appear that there is no doubt that the names appearing in the right hand column in Roman type were accepted by Linnaeus. Dandy states that the only new generic name validly published is Pterocarpus (p. 10) which refers to the previous ^{generic} description in Linnaeus' Flora Zeylanica. It must be noted that, even had Linnaeus

not inserted the reference to Flora Zeylanica, the accepted name Pterocarpus would be validated by reference to the Rumphian plate 70 in vol. 2 called Lingonum by Rumphius.

Another generic name validly published by Linnaeus is Myristica (p. 8) which is listed in the right hand (Linnaean) column in Roman type and is validated by reference to Nux Myristica Rumphius, plate 4 of vol. 2. Myristica L. (1754) replaces the conserved Myristica Gronov. (1755). The latter name should be deleted from the list of Nomina Conservanda since its conservation serves no purpose.

The generic name Lens (p. 18) is validly published, as is the binomial Lens phaseoloides, by reference to Faba marina Rumphius, plate 4 of vol. 5. However, this use of Lens, published in May, 1754, is antedated by Lens Miller (Jan. 1754).

There are four generic names which might be considered as accepted by Linnaeus, although they do not appear in the right hand column: Canarium, Casuarina (misspelled as Casaarina), Pandanus and Globba. Each of these is the subject of a footnote. Article 34 requires that a name be accepted by an author in order to be validly published. Had these generic names appeared in the right hand column in Roman type, like Pterocarpus, Myristica, and Lens, there would be no doubt that they were accepted by Linnaeus. Because they do not appear in the right hand column, I do not consider that Linnaeus accepted these generic names, rather the footnotes only represent incidental comments by

the author who does not intend to ^{validly publish} introduce a new name (Art. 34, Note 2).

The first footnote (p. 10) refers to Dammara nigra Rumphius, which is surrounded by Rumphian taxa called Canarium, and says, Canarium est distinctum genus. Cal. 2-fidus. Petala 6. Stam⁵ 5. Stylus cylindricus capitatus. Drupa sicca: Nucleus subtrigonu^s. This may be read as "Canarium is a distinct genus. Calyx 2-fid. Petals 6. Stamens 5. Style cylindrical, capitate. Drupe dry: stone subtrigonus." Linnaeus is only commenting that this is a distinct genus, not establishing a new genus.

The second generic footnote (p. 12) refers to Casuarina litorea Rumphius and says, Generis proprii, singularis arbor; Equiseti structura. This may be read as "Singular tree of its own genus with the structure of Equisetum." Linnaeus is again^{ly} only making observations, not establishing a new genus.

The third footnote (p. 17) refers to Pandanus verus Rumphius, which is followed by a number of taxa called Pandanus by Rumphius, and says, Pandanus genus est nondum constitutum Monoeciae, Bromeliae forte affinis, fructu Ambrosiae. This may be read, essentially as did St. John (Taxon 12: 202. 1963), "The genus Pandanus is not yet established, of the Monoeciae, strongly similar to Bromelia with the fruit of Ambrosia." Again Linnaeus is only making some observations, not recognizing a genus novum.

The fourth generic footnote (p. 27) refers to Globba longa Rumphius which is followed by other Rumphian taxa of Globba and says, Globbae genus singulare, Monandris trilocularibus affinis. This may be read as "The singular genus of Globba is similar to the Monandriae with three locules." This is observation, not a new genus.

Dandy (p. 15) states that "the Rumphian names mentioned in these footnotes cannot be regarded as generic in the absence of any indication that Linnaeus regarded them as such." Linnaeus refers to each one of these as "genus" and that is clear evidence that he regarded them as of the rank of genus. However, I do not consider that Linnaeus accepted any of these footnoted genera as new, only as "distinct," "of its own genus," "not yet established," or "singular." Had Linnaeus accepted them they would have appeared in the right hand column in Roman type.

It is interesting to trace these incidentally mentioned generic names to their point of valid publication. Two of them were validated by Linnaeus in 1759, one was validated by Linnaeus in 1771, and the other was first validly published by another author.

Pandanus L.f. (1781) was proposed for conservation against Keura Forssk. (1775) by Airy-Shaw (Taxon 11: 223. 1962). St. John (Taxon 12: 201. 1963) argued for Pandanus Stickman (1754). The Committee for Conservation of Generic Names (Taxon 13: 181. 1964) were of the opinion that Pandanus was first validly published by Parkinson in 1773.

PP → Globba was accepted by Linnaeus (1771) in a different sense than used in Stickman's thesis.

Canarium and Casuarina are validly published by Linnaeus in the ^{second edition} ~~republication~~ of Stickman's thesis in the ⁽¹⁷⁵⁹⁾ Amoenitates Academicae. This second edition of Stickman's thesis reproduces what appeared in the first edition but with three major additions, ^{taken from} Tomus 7 of Rumphius (published in 1755), ~~is added~~, a systematic listing in Linnaean sequence (titled "Flora Amboinensis"), ~~is added~~, and an appendix ~~is added~~ at the end. It is the Appendix that is of greatest interest (p. 143). The Appendix appears to be made up of two parts, Palmae and Singulares. I believe that the word "Appendix" was erroneously inserted before Palmae instead of after it. If one looks at the Species Plantarum of Linnaeus, the Palmae follow the Cryptogamia (ed. 1, p. 1187). In any case, it is the Singulares ^{of the Appendix} that are of great interest:

	<u>Rumph. vol.</u>	<u>Plates</u>
<u>Soccus</u>	1	30-34
* <u>Durio</u>	1	29
<u>Canarius</u>	2	47-54
<u>Casuarina equisetifolia</u> ^{'equisetifolia'}	3	57
<u>Canarium indicum</u>	2	47-56
<u>Lens phaseoloides</u>	5	4
<u>Alopecuro-veronica</u> Fl. Zeyl.	6	16
* <u>Myristica</u>	2	4-9
<u>Pseudo-sandalum</u>	2	12

I believe that these entries in the Appendix constitute Roman type-face entries in the right hand column of the main text, i.e., these are accepted by Linnaeus. Each must be reviewed to determine if all other requirements for valid publication have been met.

The generic name Soccus is not validly published under Article 41 because there is ^{not} ~~neither~~ a diagnosis nor ^{under Article 42} ~~references~~ to a single previously effectively published description. ^{provision of} ~~on illustration~~ In short, Soccus is not monotypic and reference to multiple plates and descriptions cannot validate the name.

The generic name Durio is validly published under Article 42. The reference to volume 2, plate 59 of Rumphius constitutes validation of a monotypic genus with an unnamed species. This valid publication ⁽¹⁷⁵⁵⁾ antedates Durio Adanson (1763).

Canarius is an erroneous spelling of Canarium, as can be seen by the spellings used by Rumphius and in the text. ^{Linnaeus (p.121)} ~~Now (1759) that the name is accepted by Linnaeus, the footnote description can validate the name.~~ ^{with acceptance of the name} ⁽¹⁷⁵⁵⁾ Another spelling error appears in the footnote, Cenarium. ^{on p.121} ~~Further on in in the Appendix is Canarium indicum.~~ ^{That}

Casuarina equisetifolia L. "equisefolia" is validly published here under Article 42 ^{as provision} with the cited Rumphian plate 57 in vol. 3 acting as the descriptio generico-specifica. Bullock (Kew Bull. 14: 40. 1960) took the position that the footnote ^{on p.123} "is scarcely acceptable as a generic description." Rather than argue the pro and con

of determining the "acceptability" of the footnote as a generic description we may take the Rumphian reference since the genus as treated by Linnaeus is monotypic and not previously validly named. Thus, Casuarina L. (1759) antedates Casuarina Adanson (1763).

Lens phaseoloides was already validly published, as pointed out above.

1754
revise!
discuss binomial
not generic name

Alopecuro-veronica is validly published here by reference to the Rumphian plate 16 of volume 6, if not ^{generic description or} to p. 411 of Flora Zeylanica, which is cited in the text. It should be noted that Alopecuro-veronica appeared in the text ⁽¹⁷⁵⁴⁾ in italic print, not Roman, hence was not accepted until it appeared in the Appendix. There is a proposal (Taxon 19: 820. 1970) to reject the name Alopecuro-veronica L. (1759) in favor of both Dysophylla Bl. (1826) and Pogostemon Desf. (1815). Apparently the Committee for Conservation of Generic Names has not voted on this worthy proposal. ^{They voted that Alopecuro-veronica was not validly published, the name is. I wrote McLaughlin that it should be reconsidered and he guessed it would have to be.} DHN. 3/15/75

Pseudo-santalum is validly published by reference to Pseudosantalum amboinense Rumphius of plate 12 in volume 2. According to Merrill (1917, p. 406) this taxon is identified as Osmoxylon umbelliferum (Lam.) Merrill. It is unfortunate that Pseudo-santalum L. (1759) antedates Osmoxylon Miquel (1863). Osmoxylon, although a small genus, probably should be conserved ^{to} to avoid confusion of Pseudo-santalum with Pseudosantalum Mill. (= Caesalpinia).

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